

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Formula Confidence of the	ederal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each <i>community</i> public water system to develop and distribute a consence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.	umer CCR
Please	Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report	
	Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	
	 □ Advertisement in local paper □ On water bills □ Other	
	Date customers were informed://	
	CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:	
	Date Mailed/Distributed://	15-5
X	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)	2
	Name of Newspaper: 57 Arh Villy DAily	
		13
	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)	
	Date 1 osted/	<i>ာ</i> ခဲ
		-
CERTI	FICATION	
tne torn consiste	y certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct an ent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi Sment of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.	d ic
Name/	Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) Date	

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215 Phone: 601-576-7518

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is groundwater, and our three wells draw from the *Gordo Formation*

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Richard Vowell at (662) 465-7970. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 6:30 P.M. at city hall.

The Town of Sturgis routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2008. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Our source water assessment has been completed. Our wells were ranked Moderate to Low in terms of susceptibility to contamination. For a copy of the report, please contact our office at 662,465-7970.

To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions. In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) -one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

TEST RESULTS
Contaminant Violeti

Contaminant	Violati on Y/N	Collected	ted	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic		minants	<u> </u>	· y. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		p. 1. 17		
Cadmium	N	2008	.0001	0	ppm	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipe; from metal refineries; deposits; batteries & paint
Arsenic	, N	2008	0.0018 17	No Range	Ppm	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Selenium	N	2008	0,0008 55	0	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Barium	N	2008	0.0595 67	No Range	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitro gen)	N	2008	0.02	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion from natural deposits
Antimony	N	2008	<0.00 05	No Range	ppb	6	4	Discharge from petroleum ; fire retardants; ceramics; soder electronics ; test addition
Chromium	N	2008	0,0013 15	No Range	Ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	2008	0	0	ppm	1,3	AL= 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Cyanide	N	2008	<0.00 5	0	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	N	2008	0.867	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; additive which water promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2008 #	0.027	0	ppb	0	AL= 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (inorganic	N	2008	<.000 2	No Range	ppb	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland

Beryllium	N	2008	,0.000 1	No Range	ppb	4	14	Discharge from metal refineries coal burning factories; Discharge from electrical aerospace
Thallium	N	2008	<0.00 05	No Range	ppb	0.5	2	Discharge from electronics;; leaching from ore-processing

action level exceeded Volatile Organic Contaminants

Toluene	N	2008	<0.5	No Range	ppb	1000	1000	Discharge from petroleum
			Ĭ.					factories

* Most recent sample None required in 2008

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. ABC Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclids beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

Please call our office if you have questions. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is groundwater, and our three wells draw from the Gordo Formation

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Richard Vowell at (662) 465-7970. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 6:30 P.M. at city hall.

The Town of Sturgis routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2008. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Our source water assessment has been completed. Our wells were ranked **Moderate** to **Low** in terms of susceptibility to contamination. For a copy of the report, please contact our office at 662.465-7970.

To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions. In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) -one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water. Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

TEST RESU	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	,	. , ,			.,		
Conteminant	Violati on Y/N	Collected	ted	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Cont	aminant	8					
Cadmium	N	2008	.0001	0	ppm	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipe; from metal refineries; deposits; batteries & paint
Arsenic	,N	2008	0.0018 17	No Range	Ppm	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Selenium	N	2008	0,0008 55	0	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Barium	N	2008	0.0595 67	No Range	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitro gen)	N	2008	0.02	No Range	þþm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion from natural deposits
Antimony	N	2008	<0.00 05	No Range	ppb	6	4	Discharge from petroleum; fire retardants; ceramics; soder electronics; test addition
Chromium	N	2008	0.0013 15	No Range	Ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	2008	0	Ø	ppm	1,3	AL= 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Cyanide	И	2008	<0.00 5	0	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
luoride	N	2008	0.867	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; additive which water promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
7. Lead	N	2008 井	0.027	0	ppb	0	AL= 15	Corresion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Mercury inorganic	N	2008	<.000 2	No Range	ppb	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland

Beryllium	N	2008	,0.000	No Range	ppb	4	14	Discharge from metal refineries coal burning factories; Discharge from electrical aerospace
Thallium	N	2008	<0.00 05	No Range	ppb	0.5	2	Discharge from electronics;; leaching from ore-processing
Disinfectant	s & Dis	infection	By Produc	ts				
Chlorine [asC12]	N	2008	0.45	0.30-0.50	ppm	4	4	water additive used to control microbes
Volatile C)rganic	Contami	ants					
Toluene	N	2008	<0.5	No Range	ppb	1000	1000	Discharge from petroleum factories

^{*} Most recent sample None required in 2008 # action level exceeded

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. ABC Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

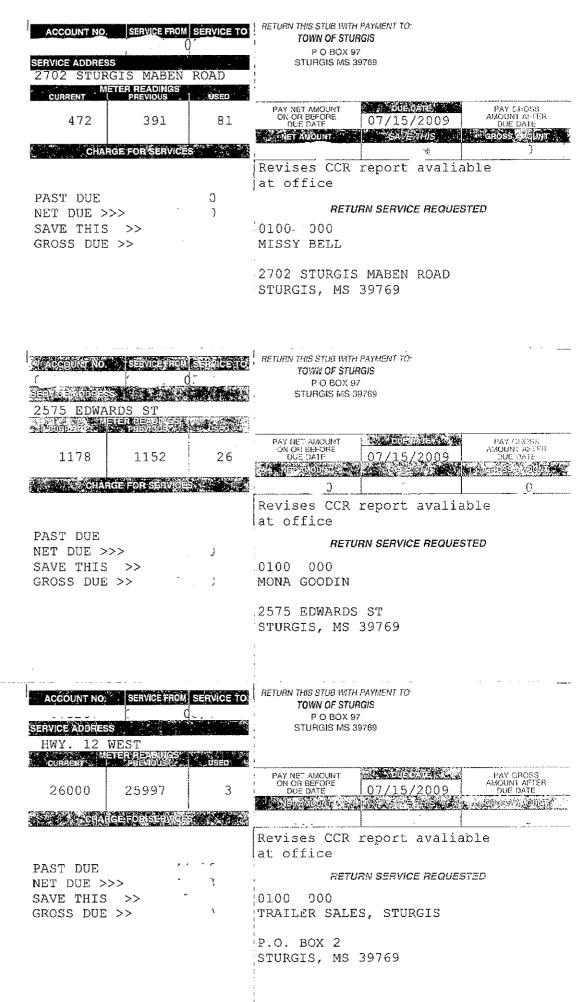
A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclids beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601,576,7518.

Please call our office if you have questions. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

nu se oa oz:aob



TO: OUR WATER CUSTOMERS

Our CCR Report for the year 2008 has been corrected. The chlorine residual was inadvertently left off of the report. For a copy of the corrected CCR report, contact your water system or 662-285-7243.

TEST RESULTS

Contamin	Viol	Date	Level	Range of	Unit	MCL	MCL	Likely Source of
ant	at	Collect	Detec	Detects or	Measur	G		Contamination
	io	ed	ted	# of Samples	eme			
i	n			Exceeding	nt			
	Y/N			MCL/ACL				

Disinfectants & Disinfection By Products

Posted IN Tour HALL

1				,				·	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
1	Chlorine	N	2008	0.45	0.30-0.50	ppm	4	4	water additive used to
Ì	[asC12]								control microbes

465:30 80 95 nut

TO: OUR WATER CUSTOMERS

Our CCR Report for the year 2008 has been corrected. The chlorine residual was inadvertently left off of the report. For a copy of the corrected CCR report, contact your water system or 662-285-7243.

TEST RESULTS

n Exceeding nt Y/N MCL/ACL		Contamin ant		Date Collect ed	Level Detec ted	•	Unit Measur eme nt	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
----------------------------	--	-----------------	--	-----------------------	-----------------------	---	-----------------------------	----------	-----	-----------------------------------

Disinfectants & Disinfection By Products

Chlorine	N	2008	0.45	0.30-0,50	ppm	4	4	water additive used to
[asC12]].					Ì		control microbes

The State of Mississippi

OKTIBBEHA COUNTY

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

Before me, in and for said county, this day personally came the undersigned representative of the Starkville Daily News, a newspaper published in the City of Starkville, of said county and state, who being duly sworn deposeth and says that the publication of a certain notice, a true copy of which, is hereto affixed has been made for ________ weeks consecutively, to wit:

Dated —	10-11	, 20 <u>09</u>
Dated —		, 20

Said representative further certifies that the several numbers of the newspaper containing the above mentioned notice have been produced and compared with the copy affixed; and that the publication thereof has been correctly made.

WITNESS MY HAND, AND SEAL OF OFFICE,	, this the
And the state of Mississippi At Large My Commission Expires: October 19, 2010 Bonded Thru Helden, Brooks & Garland, Inc.	STARKVILLE DAILY NEWS By: Mark Smith
<u>.</u>	

SEAL:

Publication Fee Proof(s) Of Publication Total Charges

510.24

AFFIDAVIT#

33367

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is groundwater, and our three wells draw from the Gerde Formation

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Richard Vowell at (662) 465-7970. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 6:30 P.M. at city hall.

The Town of Sturgis routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2008. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Our source water assessment has been completed. Our wells were ranked Moderate to Low in terms of susceptibility to contamination. For a copy of the report, please contact our office at 662.465-7970.

To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions. In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) -one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

PEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violati	Date	Lovel	Rango of Detecta	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Bourse of
	Y/N	Collected	Detec	# of Recorder	Memore	W 430.	TWOD	Continuitation
-1/10/03/37		10, 10, 10		Estounding	a may	T20 f	ne ca	COLUMN COLUMN COLUMN
ally among	7000 4	returne.	2000	MCL/ACL				20 BI smooth man

Cadmius	SOURCE SANOTOR	Market Distriction	The second second		······································	*****				
		N 2008 .000			750	m s			Corrosion of galvantzed pipe ; from metal refineries; deposits ; batteries & paint	
Arsenic	1,1		1	18 No Rent	pr Pp	m n	/a]		
Scientum	Ľ		5.	5	pps	50	D	50		
Barhen	N 2008		67			9 2		2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
Nitrate (as Nitro gen)					c ppo	10	10		Ranoff from fertilizer use; leaching from soptic tanks, sewage; erosion from natural deposits	
Autimony	N	2008	- 0.00 05	No Range	ppb		6		Discharge from petroleum ; fire retardants; ceramics; soder siectronics ; test addition	
Chromium Comer	и и	2008	15	1	Ppb	10		100	to g	
				0	bbm	1.3		AL# 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, crosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
yanide	N	2008	<0.00 5	0	blap	7	00	200		
inoride	N	2008	0.867	No Range	Dinn		4	4		
7. Lead	N	2008 ##	0.027	0	ppb	0	1	AL= 15	Corresion of inneshold plumbing systems, crosson of natural deposits	
ercury sorganic	N	2008	2 2	No Rango	bbp		2	2		
cryllium	N	2008	,9.000 1	No Range	ppb	4	T	4	Discharge from metal refineries coal burning factories; Dacharge from electrical acruspace	
allion	N	2008	<0.00 05	No Range	ppb	0.5	T	2	Discharge from electronics;; leaching from ore-processing	
ction level Volunie Or	Banje (exceed	ed Contende	Mais				•			
or reces a		2008 None man	20.5	No Range	ppb	1000	<u>. </u>		Discharge from petroleum factories	
All som arring or n losctive sub ass anall	CCS of Man me Manc Music	drinking ade. Theo as. All dr	water are e substant inking wa	subject to pote as can be mich ter, including	bottled was	ce, ma	y re	ganuc Seonal	stances that are naturally chemicals and sly be expected to contain	
the water	NAME :	a bealth .	Lole X Ees.			- Marie Contraction of the Contr	NAME:	15 OD:	bly be expected to contain a not necessarily indicate utial health effects can er Hotline at 1-300-426-	

06300H

Splazan Paula

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800–426-4791).

Information for Lead

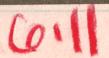
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. ABC Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING

In accordance with the Radionaclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionaclide beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

Please call our office if you have questions. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.



2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: $6/33/09$ Time: $3:36$
PWSID: 53002
System Name: Stugis
Lead/Copper Language MSDH Message re: Radiological Lab
MRDL Violation Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA
Other Violation(s)
Will correct report & mail copy marked "corrected copy" to MSDH.
Will notify customers of availability of corrected report on next monthly bill. Mr. Nowell is aware that he will get a Caul to do Corrected Copy on all the Systemshe did not list and if there is something other than the Chlorine Residual reded he will get a Caul also, the is also aware that we need the Corrected Copy by July 1,2009 and that he has to notify his Customers of a available Corrected Report and mail us a Copy by July 1,2009
Spoke with Robard Vowell 662 547-6888